

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.04

October 16, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 79. 77

October 16, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 69. 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 32. 27

2935 號七廿月八年寅甲

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

伍拜禮 號六十月拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE EMDEN'S SUPPLY SHIPS.

ONE SUNK; ANOTHER CAPTURED.

Austrians Defeated By Russian, Servian and Montenegrin Forces.

MAGNIFICENT WELCOME TO THE CANADIANS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

H.M.S. Yarmouth Active.

Oct. 15, 5.20 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. Yarmouth (of the China Squadron) has sunk the German liner Markomannia in the vicinity of Sumatra and captured the Greek steamer Pontoporos, both of which previously accompanied the cruiser Emden. Sixty German prisoners were taken.

Another Capture.

The Commonwealth Government announces that the German vessel Comet has been captured near Rabaul, with a complete wireless station.

The Canadians at Plymouth—Great Scenes.

Oct. 15, 1.25 p.m.

Never has Plymouth witnessed such scenes as attended the reception of the Canadians. The great familiar liners, painted Navy grey, attracted the entire populace, and cheering was kept up throughout the day.

It was an altogether inspiring scene. The quays, foreshore and hills were packed with spectators, and the greetings from the artillery at Devil's Point were especially hearty.

First the Highlanders arrived, then a magnificent shipload of cavalry. Hitherto only a few of the troops have landed. The ships in the evening were ablaze with light. Music and merriment reigned, the people and the troops continuing the demonstrations.

German Troops on the Move.

Oct. 15, 3.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that there is a great movement to-day of German troops from Antwerp in a westerly direction.

Offensive Movement Arrested.

Oct. 15, 4.50 p.m.

A communique states that the enemy's partial offensive movement at Baudessart, near St. Die, has been definitely arrested.

The Present Situation.

Oct. 15, 4.25 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the Germans from Antwerp have arrived in the Bruges and Thielt district. The enemy on our left evacuated the left bank of the Lys. The situation between the La Bassee canal and the Lys is stationary. Our progress at Lens and between Arras and Albert is notable.

Australia and Belgium.

Oct. 15, 1.45 p.m.

The Commonwealth has voted a sum of £100,000 to Belgium in acknowledgment of her heroic services to mankind.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Proud to Protect Belgium.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that everywhere in France the Belgian Government is welcomed. The humblest citizen is proud of the honour to protect Belgium's archives.

Austrians Badly Beaten.

Reuter's correspondent at Ostinje states that a Serbo-Montenegrin force yesterday secured a complete victory at Tuzla. Details are lacking, but many Austrians were killed and captured.

Further Russian Captures.

Oct. 15, 7 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says an official statement has been issued to the effect that there is no change in the battles in East Prussia and along the Vistula. The statement adds:—We have defeated the Austrians south of Przemyel, capturing seven officers and 500 men, as well as several quick-firers.

German "Costly Failure."

Oct. 15, 3.35 p.m.

An eye-witness with the British Headquarters says that the events from October 9 to 12 need little description. There has been the usual sporadic shelling, doing but little harm.

On the night of the 10th the enemy made a fresh assault, supported by artillery, against their favourite spot on our line, but it proved a costly failure, our guns being used to great effect.

The eye-witness graphically describes the British lines, which are all zig-zag, sometimes facing east to west, and sometimes from north to south, jutting like promontories into the enemy's territory. The enemy's lavish expenditure in life has never succeeded in driving us back.

Martial Law in the Portuguese Congo.

Oct. 14, 8.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Governor of Angola has proclaimed martial law throughout the Portuguese Congo.

Aviators Active at Tsingtau.

The Consul General for Japan sends us the following official communication:—

In consequence of our communication with the Governor of Tsingtau regarding His Imperial Majesty's desire to rescue the non-combatants inside the fortress, Japanese and German envoys met at Tang Wu Chia Tsun on the 13th October, and decided that the American Consul and his Chinese servants, and some German women and children, should be handed to our authority on the 15th instant at Ta-Fu Tan, south east of Kiauchau city. They will be escorted to Tsinaifu by railway for the present.

On the 13th inst. one of the enemy's aeroplanes appeared above Chang Tsun. Ho and Ho Kou. Our three flying machines rushed at the airship, and fighting in the air ensued for the first time. However, when we attacked the machine it flew to a height of more than 3,000 metres, and at last disappeared in the clouds towards Tsingtau.

Anglo-French Advance.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Oct. 14, 5.30 p.m.

A communique states that on the Left Wing up to the Oise operations are proceeding normally. In the Centre the progress of our armies at Berry-au-Bac is confirmed. On the Right nothing has been reported.

From Belgium it is reported that a few engagements took place in the vicinity of Ghent during the night of the 12th and on the 13th. The Anglo-French troops have occupied Ypres.

(Official Telegram from the French Government via Peking.)

Circular No. 40 states:—On the night of the 12th-13th and during the 13th a few engagements took place in the Ghent district, and a German division broke into the town. The allied troops have occupied Ypres. The Germans have occupied Lille, but the French made distinct progress on the left bank of the Lys in the Bailloul district and up to the Oise. In the Centre, the progress of the allied armies is confirmed in the Berry-au-Bac and Craonne districts.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Fruitless Attempts.

The German attempts to move forward either on Apremont or by the Spada pass have been repulsed. The German attempts at an enveloping movement far away against the French troops operating round Verdun were unfruitful.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Oct. 15, 8 p.m.

Parliament has been further prorogued until November 11.

Canadian Contingent Arrives.

Oct. 15, 3.50 a.m.

The first Canadian contingent arrived at Plymouth yesterday. The first transport was moored at nine in the morning and the last one twelve hours later. Large crowds accorded an ovation to the troops.

The Goeben Again.

Oct. 15, 8 p.m.

A telegram from Constantinople says the commander of the Goeben has become head of the Turkish fleet. He aims at attacking the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Although the Goeben is the Turkish flagship, all the officers and crew are Germans and wear German uniforms.

Advance on Calais Repulsed.

Oct. 15, 5.20 a.m.

Correspondents at Calais state that the Germans advanced in strength in the direction of Calais.

Their artillery shelled Bailloul and Hazebrouck but were compelled to retire and crossed the River Lys in disorder.

The Germans have been expelled from their positions round Lille and thrown back across the Belgian border.

The train service between Calais and Lille has been resumed.

Appeal to Belgian Patriotism.

Oct. 15, 5.40 a.m.

The Belgian Government, before leaving Belgium for Havre, placarded a Proclamation counting upon the prudence and patriotism of Belgians to endure a momentary trial, from which the nation would emerge greater and more beautiful than ever. The Proclamation concludes with the words: "Long Live Free Belgium."

Premier's Son Fights.

Oct. 15, 5.40 p.m.

The Daily Express reports that Mr. Asquith's son Arthur fought in the trenches at Antwerp and was uninjured.

Occupation of Ostend Threatened.

Oct. 15, 5.40 a.m.

Correspondents who left Ostend by the last boat yesterday state that German occupation was hourly expected and there were fifteen thousand hysterical refugees on the piers.

German Report Traversed.

Oct. 15, 6.5 p.m.

A German cavalry division suffered particularly because it was pursued for a whole day by our aviators who incessantly dropped bombs. Moreover, the Germans assert that they were proceeding to invest Verdun, but the truth should be plain enough from French communique; the Germans have never come in contact with Verdun. They made two fruitless attempts, but both failed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

The Germans also attempted to cross the Meuse in the St. Mihiel district, but their efforts failed, as they were outflanked by us.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Governor of Angola has proclaimed martial law throughout the Portuguese Congo.

The Russians have successfully pressed back the Germans on the left bank of the Vistula.

The first Canadian contingent has arrived at Plymouth and has been given a great ovation.

It is stated that the Germans have advanced strongly in the direction of Calais.

German artillery shelled Bailloul and Hazebrouck, but were compelled to retire.

It is reported that Mr. Asquith's son Arthur fought in the trenches at Antwerp, but was uninjured.

Correspondents who left Ostend state that the German occupation was hourly expected.

The German steamer Comet has been captured off Rabaul, with a complete wireless station.

A landslide in the Colaba Cut has interrupted all traffic along the Panama Canal.

The Commonwealth Government has voted £100,000 to Belgium.

A Serbo-Montenegrin force has gained a complete victory over the Austrians.

The Germans have been expelled from positions round Lille and thrown back across the Belgian border.

H.M.S. Yarmouth has sunk the German liner Markomannia and captured the Greek steamer recently Pontoporos, both of which have accompanied the Emden.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The Hongkong contributions to the Prince of Wales' Fund up to yesterday totalled \$108,625.75.

General news and an article on how the Emden's exploits have interfered with shipping appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Special Dinner in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund—Grand Hotel.

Monday, October 19.
French Convent Sale of Work.
Sale of Leasehold Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Tuesday, October 20.
Sale of Furniture 110 The Peak, G.P. Lammer 2.45 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.
Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.

Wednesday, November 4.
Licensing Sessions.

Saturday, November 7.
Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.


Tuesday, November 10.
Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
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THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of
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will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest. This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this, erstwhile incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Des Voeux Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

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SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 1st October, 1913.

NOTICES

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Finest Quality PRESERVED GINGER

(None Better)

6-5 lb. jars \$15.50

12-2 1/2 lb. jars \$17.00

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(A. 1. Quality)

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12-2 1/2 lb. jars \$17.00

Best Quality HANKOW TEA

(Own Selection)

5 lbs. Nette \$11.00

7 lbs. Nette \$13.00

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

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Best of Food and Service.
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Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb. For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte and Table d'Hôte, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk, and Cold Minerals. Only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

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NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to, Tel. Add. "Phoenix." O. C. MOOSO.

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HONGKONG.

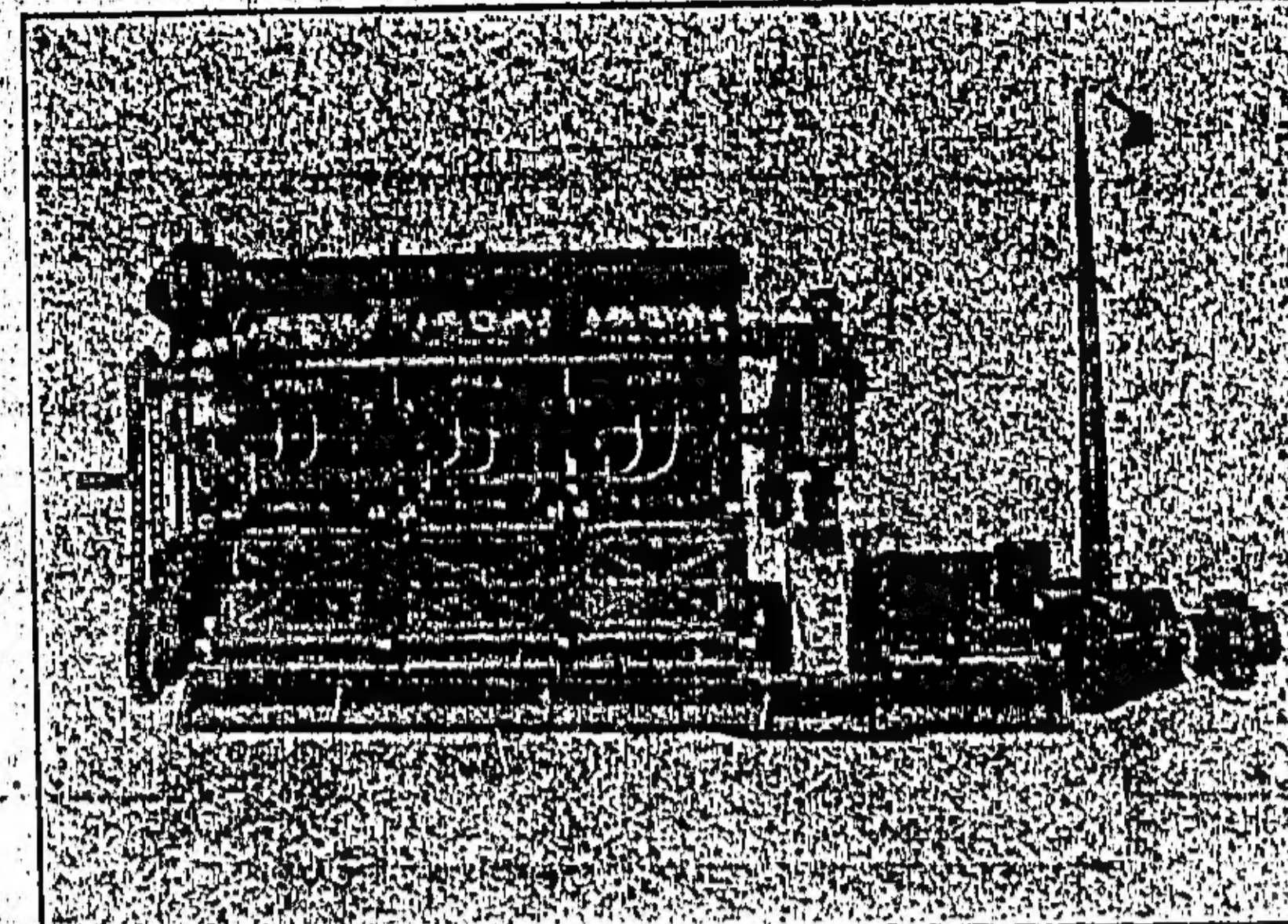
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

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36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

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A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. IN CHINA LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Philippine Trade.
It is rather significant to find at the time of the publication of the September issue of the Merchants' Association Review in which Mr. Pitt sets forth his conclusions that a lengthy and intelligent communication is published in the Manila papers from a large New York firm who are in a position after many years experience to pronounce an opinion as to the quality of the cigars exported to the States. While the need of improving the grade is clearly emphasized, it is pointed out that the Philippines can produce as good a cigar as is made in the States, and the producer in the East should be in a position to undersell the manufacturers at home on the better grade of goods because of cheaper labour and cheaper tobacco. A number of very acceptable suggestions are made by the experts and we have no doubt that the manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes in the Philippines will accept them in the spirit in which they are tendered so as to command a fuller measure of patronage of Philippine products in the United States.

Daily Press.

Football at the Front.
And this:—The French soldiers were astonished to see the British take advantage of a lull on Saturday and indulge in football behind the firing line; a match being played between two battalions which recently lost heavily. Possibly to the sentimentalist this will seem a callous proceeding, but war is a callous business, and that country is in a bad way whose soldiers in the lulls between the battles are prone to occupy their time in brooding over the hideousness of their surroundings. We doubt if the condemnation uttered by Lord Roberts was intended to cover games played in these circumstances, for in diverting men's thoughts from the contemplation of distressing surroundings, the occasional game of football manifestly has its moral uses behind the firing line on the field of battle as well as on the peaceful village green at home in times of peace, and fortunate is the nation whose soldiers are able to so easily cast aside their oppressive cares, when opportunity offers, by engaging in games which, while they serve as a tonic to the mind, also keep the soldier physically fit and promote in many ways his military efficiency.

China Mail.

Britain's Opportunity for Overseas Trade.
Last week we called attention to an important communication issued by the Board of Trade with reference to British and German overseas trade. The statistics, carefully compiled, that were embodied in the communication indicated some of the chief directions in which Germany had, chiefly through our neglect, got ahead of us in several markets. We pointed out the remedy most likely to prove efficacious, and are now glad to see that our contemporary "Engineering" has also been dealing with this most important question. There are unquestionably many respects in which our producers do not sufficiently closely study the particular needs of clients. This, the writer referred to points out. There is a case, he says, for instance, of tin-plates, where a market was lost because British mills would not roll the particular sizes of plates required for making, without any wastage, the tins needed in a South European country.

The First Victoria Cross.
We have heard with extreme regret of the death of Rear-Admiral "Charles" Davis Lucas, who "passed away" on August 7th, and who was the first to win the Victoria Cross, although, owing to three other officers being of senior rank, he was the fourth to receive it from Queen Victoria. He won the distinction on June 21st, 1854, during the Crimean War, when on board H.M.S. "Hood" at the siege of Bomarsund, for throwing a live shell from the deck and thus saving a number of lives. The Navy.

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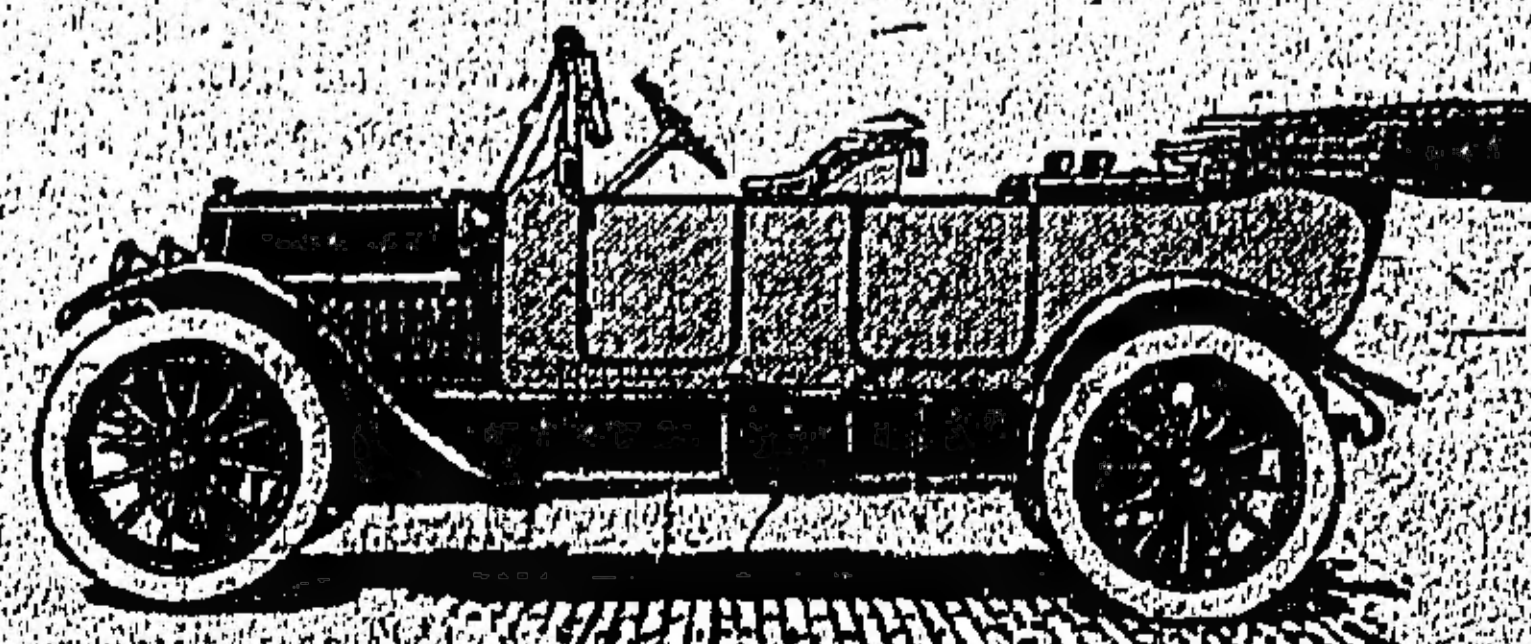
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GENERAL NEWS.

Too Versatile.
Indianapolis, September 8.—A versatile person made written application for work to George E. Wolf, assistant manager of the Claypool Hotel. The applicant asserted he had had a great deal of experience as an inventor and as a musician and was a general all-round man. Mr. Wolf sent him an application blank, and in addition to filling out the blanks in the regular form the would-be employee wrote the following: "I wrote several comic operas, also several sacred songs, all of which have passed the test in the presence of adept critics and composers and have been accepted by some of the leading music publishing companies. Things I have invented: A razorless shaving cream, to shave without the use of a razor; I have invented a way to keep anything ice cold without the use of ice; I have invented a way to make ice in small quantities in your own homes; I have invented an electric light, etc. Things I can do: Silver and gold plate, make maple syrup, butter, sugar, blasing and masher."

Pronounced Insane.
New York, September 6.—Roland B. Molineux, whose trial for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams and subsequent acquittal in 1902 formed in many respects one of the most famous criminal cases the New York courts have had to deal with, was pronounced insane to-day by two Brooklyn physicians, and will probably be committed to an asylum to-morrow morning. Molineux was arrested at Babylon, L. I., early this morning after his appearance on the streets there in a bathrobe and old hat. He acted so queerly that some pedestrians were alarmed and Chief Devin had him locked up. The man has not been well since the production of his play, "The Man Inside," on November 11th, last year. It was only a few days before this play was produced by Belasco at the Criterion Theatre that Molineux was married for the second time. The bride was Miss Margaret Connell, his secretary, who had worked with him over "The Man Inside."

Evidence Against Eve.
The authorities of the University of Pennsylvania announce that they have discovered in the university museum the missing half of the tablet of Nippur describing the Fall of Man and the Flood. Some time ago the translation of the first half of the tablet by Dr. Langdon, the reader in Assyriology at Oxford, was announced. It confirmed in surprising detail the Biblical account of the Fall and the Flood, but was incomplete. A search was at once made, and a copy of the inscription on the second half has been sent to Dr. Langdon for translation. The tablet is a pre-Semite account of these occurrences, and comes from the early library of Nippur, which was destroyed during an invasion of Babylonia by the Elamites in the time of Abraham. Adam's eating of the fruit is described in the part already translated by Dr. Langdon. It is hoped that Eve's part in the fall will be told in the newly discovered fragment.

Beauty Specialist Sues His Patient.
Chicago, September 8.—A suit for \$25,000 was filed in the Circuit court by Dr. E. O. Von Vorries, face specialist, against Margaret Schramm, a former patient. Dr. Von Vorries did not file a declaration, but the suit follows a series of court fights between Miss Schramm and the doctor in which accusations of "fraud," "blackmail" and "quackery" were made. According to the story told by Miss Schramm, she went to Dr. Von Vorries' office for treatment. She said the "beauty doctor" guaranteed to remove several wrinkles in her forehead. She took a few treatments and Dr. Von Vorries "filled in" the wrinkles with some preparation.

As a result of the treatment, Miss Schramm says, the "wrinkle eradiator" caused a sore to form on her forehead. Then she had Dr. Von Vorries arrested for practicing medicine without a license. He proved he had a license, and the damage suit against Miss Schramm followed.

NOTICE

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

SINGAPORE TO RANGOON

Shipping Disorganised by the Willy Emden.

The following are a few notes on a recent voyage of the Hong Bee from Singapore to Penang and Rangoon at the time the Emden was causing uneasiness in the Bay of Bengal.

On Saturday, September 19, the Hong Bee left Singapore for Penang and Rangoon. The next day, Sunday, one of the kranis came to the Captain and handed him one of the Straits Times special war telegram slips stating that news had been received of the sinking of five steamers by the Emden in the Bay of Bengal. This war special had been received from one of the passengers who had brought it on board. On arrival at Penang, the Captain went to see the harbour-master for information, but very little appeared to be known. Penang harbour was full of ships. On the 22nd, clearances were granted and some of the ships proceeded that night. Clearance was granted to the Hong Bee on the 25th, which proved afterwards to be the night the Emden bombarded Madras. The Hong Bee steamed well amongst the islands off the Mergui coast; with all lights extinguished. On September 26, approaching Rangoon, not a ship, pilot vessel or light could be seen. The pilots had been withdrawn inside, and the lights of the port were extinguished. A steamer, the Killhoran, ran ashore on the 25th of the month. She is a sister ship to the Killin that was sunk, and did not know of all the danger until she got to Rangoon.

The pilot in the Rangoon river stated that the harbour was full of ships loaded, which had been ready to go for days. He was surprised to see the Hong Bee, as no ships except the Killhoran had appeared for days. Only eleven ships arrived in the month of September. On arrival at Rangoon, everyone spoke about the arrival, for the impression was that the Emden must be near Rangoon. The warehouses were full of rice and many steamers were at the buoy. About 2,000 bags of mails were ashore, no ships going out, and every paper was depicting the fact that the long-talked-about railway to Calcutta has never been made and that Rangoon has to depend on ships only for her communication with the outside world. Some of the cinematographs had to close down for want of films, although telegrams had been received, stating that splendid war films were waiting in Calcutta for a ship to take them on.

The Hong Bee commenced to load about 33,000 bags of rice for Penang, the Straits and Hongkong. The Glenogle had been loaded and waiting for days to go to Penang. On September 30, it appeared that the Emden had sunk another four steamers off the Laccadive Islands, one of which, the Tymeric, a boat of about 2,600 tons, belonging to Andrew Weir, was at Singapore about August 28. Capt. V.

THE WAR.

We have received from the China Commercial Company the following:—

We, the Directors of E. Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen) Ltd. (one of the oldest firms of Manufacturing Chemists in Lancashire) desire to make it known that the whole of our Staffs and Employees are being retained and that business will be conducted as usual.

There is not one penny of German or Austrian capital—not one minute of German or Austrian Labour—not one person of German or Austrian nationality connected or interested in any shape or form with Kruschen Salts.

(Signed) W. GRIFFITHS HUGHES,
HARRY MARLAND,
WILLIAM F. WRIGLEY.

E. Griffiths Hughes' Kruschen Salts.

The Band.
It is not commonly known that up to 1904 the existence and maintenance of military bands was dependent on the generosity of the officers of the regiment. It was the present Lord Midleton who abolished this injustice. Some people are wondering what becomes of a military band when its regiment goes to the front. In other days, being civilians, they stayed at home, but at the present time a bandsman is an efficient soldier when soldiers are needed and a bandsman in addition.

Football and the War.
The Committee of the Lancashire Rugby Union met at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, last month, and having cancelled the county fixtures, for the season 1914-15, recommended that all club football in the county be suspended during the continuance of the war. The Committee also expressed its pride and satisfaction at the enthusiasm with which Rugby Union players are responding to the call to serve their King and country. The Committee voted £50 to the Liverpool Relief Fund, £50 to the Manchester Relief Fund, and £25 to the National Belgian Relief Fund.

Egdom, of the Hong Bee, went to the harbour office on October 1 and asked for his papers to go. He was told he could go on signing a declaration to the effect "that he was aware that the sea was not clear, and that he was going entirely at his own risk." At 1 p.m. the Hong Bee sailed, and dropped the pilot at 5 p.m. Heavy weather set in, with thick rain. On the night of October 3, about nine, very heavy smoke was seen on the harbour and all lights were extinguished; the Hong Bee's stern being turned towards the approaching ship, friend or enemy. She was then seen to be a large steamer bound north. Without further adventure, the Hong Bee arrived at Penang on Sunday 4th, and found some steamers there which had been in all the time she was away.

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Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited.

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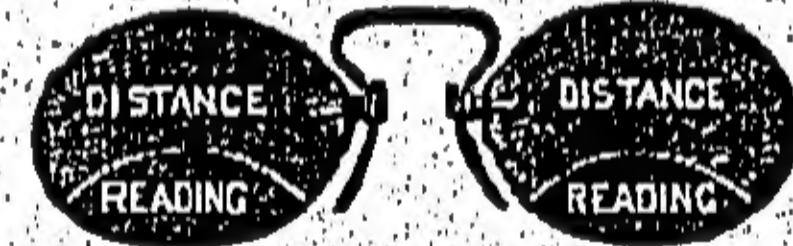
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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Ever yone is wondering when the Emden will be got out of the way. After the bombardment of Madras, Pondicherry put out all the town lights and prepared for the Emden. In the morning at daybreak, the Emden was seen lying peacefully at anchor half a mile from the shore, but after a couple of hours she went away South. Two days afterwards she sank the other four British

steamers. The crew of the Clan Mackintosh, which also sank, are at Rangoon.—Straits Times.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

NOTICES.

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Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcun, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

We had a brief comment in our issue of yesterday on the desire of certain women in England to help the nation if need be by taking up arms, and we hinted that, praiseworthy as their motives were, there were other directions in which they might at this moment be more usefully engaged. By a happy coincidence, there also appeared in yesterday's issue concrete evidence of the manner in which the ladies of Hongkong have come forward at the call of Lady May, and provided garments for the troops on service and their families; and particulars were given of the first batch of articles despatched to London. That is one way in which women can do their part in the present crisis, and it is good to know that, every week, parcels of this kind are to be forwarded to organisations which have undertaken the work of distributing the garments where they will most be needed.

We referred the other day to the part which Queen Mary is taking in this work through the Needlework Guild which bears her name, and now we notice from Home papers to hand that Her Majesty has been concerning herself with the task of raising funds to find employment for those women on whom the sufferings of war have fallen most heavily. Realising that prevention of distress is better than its relief and that employment is better than charity, she has distributed a message to the women of England intimating the inauguration of the "Queen's Work for Women Fund." The object aimed at is to provide employment for as many as possible of the women of the nation who have been thrown out of work by the war, and Her Majesty makes an appeal to womankind throughout the United Kingdom to help their less fortunate sisters through this Fund. A strong Central Committee has been formed, with numerous local committees up and down the land. The scheme is a most excellent one, and it is certain that no more adequate means of dealing with the economic situation created by the war could have been devised, for the primary function of the Central Committee is to evolve such schemes, and put them into operation, as, while avoiding any interference with ordinary trade, they will provide work for women and girls whom the war has thrown into the ranks of the unemployed. At this time charity is not what any self-respecting woman desires, but employment that will keep the mind as well as the body in health. Hence we can all wish such a scheme the success it deserves.

There are frequent announcements in the Home papers, too, of the splendid work that is being done by various other organisations which are in touch with the British Red Cross Society and which are supplying comforts for the wounded in the hospitals as well as for the men still in the field. These organisations meet weekly at St. James' Palace and compare notes, and they are able in this way to supply the particular articles which are most required. So it will be seen that the women of England are up and doing, and the tasks to which they are putting their hands, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, represent service of the utmost value to the nation in this hour of war.

"Armageddon."

We have, on many occasions—not only since the outbreak of war but long before it—offered meek protests against the journalistic, or, rather, the journalistic, riding to death of the word "Armageddon." We are happy to see that one of the ecclesiastical papers at Home, the *Guardian*, has been kicking at this wearisome repetition of the magic word. "We wonder," says our contemporary, "how many of those who are just now glibly writing about 'Armageddon' realise the full force of the allusion. A respectable minority doubtless understands that the reference is to the Book of Revelations, and some may recall the tremendous significance of the words: 'The kings of the earth and of the whole world were gathered to the battle of that great day of God Almighty.' ... into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." Many, again, are content to repeat the name "Armageddon" without troubling to ask what it means. And it means a good deal. For it signifies the hill or city of Megiddo, the author of the Apocalypse having in his mind one of the most famous battle-grounds of Palestine, memorable for the victories of Barak and Gideon, as well as for the disasters that overtook Saul and Josiah. To a Jew the name connoted the whole chance of war."

The Britisher and His Bible.

Britishers of a sort (of course it is due to their having so much Puritan blood in their veins) are never so happy as when quoting Scripture. Unfortunately, however, "quoting" with them often means "misquoting," or else, as in the case mentioned by the *Guardian*, using biblical expressions of which they do not know the meaning. It is not an altogether uncommon thing, indeed, to hear a misquotation from the pulpit, and we have twice heard (also from the pulpit) the words of one of the Apostles attributed to Our Lord. One would not cavil at this sort of thing were it not for the fact that we so often being told that the Britisher "knows his Bible." That's the whole point; the Britisher doesn't.

Kowloon Public Services.

Residents of Kowloon are not so well looked after in the matter of public services as they might be. We have before now referred to the lack of pressure in the water mains, which is especially felt by those who happen to occupy flats—and be it remembered that a goodly proportion of the folk across the harbour are flat-dwellers. The inconvenience caused by the shortage of water—or rather its unavailability, because there is really no shortage—is still felt, and surely the matter should be investigated with a view to a remedy being attained. Of late, too, the electric light service has been anything but good, the current alternately switching on and off with irritating frequency. And yet the lower rate of consumption is now only to apply after 18 units have been consumed, instead of after 11 units, as heretofore.

Traffic Regulation.

When, we wonder, will there be a better regulation of the ricksha traffic outside the ferry pier at Kowloon? The other day we drew attention to the fact that the new shelter was of little use, seeing that the ricksha pullers were kept back very many yards from it. There has been no change in this respect, and during the past few days many folk have received a drenching in consequence. There is one other matter which might be attended to. The rickshas are drawn up on the wrong side of the road; they are opposite the ferry entrance, whereas they should be near the exit. As they are now placed, they obstruct incoming traffic. The change could be easily made, as there is ample room on the other side of the road. These are little matters, but, by their being adjusted, the public comfort could be much better served than is the case at present.

DAY BY DAY.

TREASON DOTH NEVER PROSPER.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 78; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; dull.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.
Siberian Mail—Due to-morrow.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand today is 1s. 10d. 1/2.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the *S.S. Chili* are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Grand Hotel Dinner.
The whole of the proceeds from the special dinner at the Grand Hotel to-morrow night will go to the Prince of Wales Fund.

Peak Special Police.
Members are informed that the P.H. Holyoak Marksman Cup Competition will take place at the Peak Range at 3.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Clothing Stolen.
Fong Shing, of independent means, living in Pottinger Street, reports that, on the 14th inst., some person stole from his room several articles of clothing valued at \$32.

New Garage.
The Dragon Cycle Depot is opening a new motor garage in Kowloon—at 23, Nathan Road. Cars will be available at all hours up to 1 a.m. The telephone number is K. 223.

Shopkeeper's Loss.
A Chinese shopkeeper of 311, Des Vaux Road Central, reports that some person has stolen from his place jewellery valued at \$100, clothing valued at \$134 and \$14 in money.

Former Interpreter Arrested.
Yesterday Inspector Terrell arrested Chang Lu-shing, late interpreter at Yau-mat Police Station. He was indicted at the Criminal Sessions in 1910 for having accepted a bribe, but absconded while on bail. At the moment of his arrest he was following the employment of a school teacher.

Namur's Cargo.
The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the *s.s. Namur* on the 10th inst. included 200 bales of waste silk, 1,450 bales of hemp, 4,697 half-cheats of tea, 4,339 cases and 145 casks of preserves for London; 150 casks and 100 cases of preserves for Glasgow; 25 bales of hides for Havre; and 1,500 bags of sugar for Marseilles.

Football.
A football match is to be played on Saturday on the Hongkong Football Club's ground, Happy Valley, between the Hongkong Police and the H.K.F.C. The police team will be—Swan, J. Clark and Cava, Gardiner, Kelly and Drury; Grimmett, A. Clark, Reid, Booker and Wilson. Reserves:—Dick and Edwards.

Met Some Friends.
This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, David Smith, a coloured seaman on board the *R. and O. s.s. Malta*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly yesterday. The defendant, pleaded guilty, and said that he remembered nothing about it. Inspector Gordon said the man was very noisy in Hap-phong Road and had to be taken to the station. The defendant, who explained that he had met a few friends and had a few drinks, was fined \$5.

Queen of Opium Ring.

Mrs. Soo Hoo Fong, known as "queen of the opium ring," was fined \$250 recently at San Francisco by Federal Judge Dooling, after pleading guilty to the charge of concealing one tin of contraband drug. She denied extensive dealing in the drug. Special Agent John W. Smith testified that she had been under surveillance for many years and probably handled more opium than any other person in San Francisco. Her husband was convicted of smuggling a few months ago and his case is on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

JAPANESE CHIVALRY.

Is Turkey Looking for Trouble?

The first news from Tsingtau for several days past came to hand yesterday in the announcement that the Japanese are anxious to grant every facility for non-combatants and neutrals to leave the besieged city and that the Germans have fallen in line with the suggestion. This move on the part of the invaders is in accordance with the express wish of the Mikado and it reveals an attitude of chivalry which must gain for the Japanese universal admiration. Incidentally it demonstrates how utterly unworthy and uncalled for are the German allusions to our gallant Allies as "the heathen Japanese." In point of fact, ever since their entry into the war the Japanese have shown a restraint and consideration towards their foes which the Germans themselves might do worse than copy. The shame of it all is that the Kaiser should require the little garrison at Tsingtau to stand up against odds which he must surely know the defenders are impotent to repel, thereby needlessly sacrificing hundreds of human lives and possibly bringing wreck and ruin to a Settlement which is admittedly one of the most beautiful and best-ordered cities in the Far East. The blame for this, as indeed for the whole war, must be laid at the door of Wilhelm the Second.

Berlin "News."
Berlin is still being fed with war news to suit its palate. The latest fact to leak out is that the people have been told that the soldiers of the Kaiser have succeeded in wiping out two whole Divisions of French cavalry. This story is evidently intended to have reference to the recent operations of the enemy's cavalry, in which, so far from having accomplished what they are said to have done, the Kaiser's horsemen have been compelled to retreat and in the process have suffered badly at the hands of the French aerial forces. Another little fiction which has been served up for the delectation of the Berlin public is that Verdun is invested, whereas it has been made abundantly clear that the only two attempts which the Germans have made against this fortified position have ended in complete failure. More than that, they have made futile efforts to cross the Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and have been cleverly out-flanked. With the facts thus travestied, it is small wonder that the French authorities should denounce these distortions of the actual happenings.

An Unfulfilled Prophecy.
After all, these pretty stories are quite on a par with what we have learnt to become accustomed to from Berlin. For example, Home papers to hand reveal the fact that only three weeks after the outbreak of war it was announced from the German Headquarters that "an iron ring is being fastened around the French, English and Belgian forces, extending from Cambrai to the Vosges." This announcement, we read, gave rise to such tremendous satisfaction "that little concern is being paid to the situation in the east. Every confidence is felt that the task before the German troops in the western theatre of the war will be speedily concluded and the victorious armies will then turn to the work of clearing the Russians from German soil." That was written many weeks ago. But things have hardly panned out as forecasted; have they?

The Goeben Incident.
Turkey appears to be asking for trouble, if the facts regarding the cruiser Goeben are as stated. This boat was, with the *Breslau*, supposed to have been sold to the Porte and is now described as the Turkish flagship, though all her officers and crew are Germans and wear the German uniform. We have our doubts as to the "sale," however, especially since it is now announced that the commander of the Goeben is comes the Head of the Turkish Empire.

MISSING DOG.

Owner Summoned on the Muzzling Order.

This morning Mr. Leo D'Almada a Chato appeared at the Police Court for the defence of a Mr. Remedios, who was summoned for allowing his dog abroad without having its muzzle on. Mr. D'Almada explained that the defendant had not seen the dog since October 3, when it went out with its muzzle on. That was the fourth muzzle that had been bought for the dog. In answer to the magistrate, Mr. D'Almada said his client did not know where the dog was now, and his Worship adjourned the case so that the police could make further enquiries. If they were satisfied that the dog had been lost, and were unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the dog, they could drop the summons.

KITCHENER'S ARMY.

Fine Response from Drapery Trade.

The latest mail to hand shows that the drapery and men's wear trades have contributed over 5,000 men to Kitchener's Army up to September 3. The figures are—
Wholesale ... 3,843.
Retail ... 1,693.
Total 5,040.
One wholesale house supplied 360 men and several others well over 100, while one of London's big retail stores sent 257 men into the ranks.

INTERCEPTED MESSAGES.

The Admiralty's Clever Ruse.

Truth of September 2 says:—The Admiralty have, I understand, effectively quashed the "intercepted wireless message" news which was hawked about during the opening days of the war. There was a very strong suspicion that a certain big newspaper group possessed one, or two receiving stations in Scotland and recourse was had to a ruse to put this to the test. A wireless message in the low war zone, but not in secret code, was despatched by a certain battleship to the effect that three warships which had been crippled in action were on their way down Channel, bound for Plymouth. Whether a follow-up message was sent in secret code I cannot say. But the bait took, and the sensational story was set buzzing. The Admiralty had learnt all they wanted to find out and acted accordingly.

This experiment had one quite unexpected effect. The wireless message was taken in by the battleship Caesar, which just at that particular time was in dockyard hands at Devonport. In an incredibly short space of time the alarming news about the crippled battleships spread all over the town. This leakage from within the service was a hint upon which the Admiralty promptly acted. Wireless is scarcely employed at all now, except between ship and ship at sea, necessary communication with the shore being made by means of despatch boats. A naval correspondent writes to point out that the Fleet has not yet commenced its battle practice, which was due to begin after the week of tactical exercises following the Spithead show, and grimly expresses the hope that this training will not have to be abandoned indefinitely. This complaint obviously ought to have been addressed to Berlin.

Fleet and yet aims at attacking Russia, presumably in the Black Sea. The whole thing looks very much as if Turkey has been bought over, and if this should prove to be the case we may be sure that the Turks will not be the only other nation to join in the conflict. It is not without some significance that the news concerning the Goeben comes via Italy, where no doubt a keen eye is being kept on the Ottoman Empire.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Hongkong's Total up to Yesterday, \$108,625.73.

Mr. A. G. Stephen, Hon. Treasurer of the Prince of Wales Fund in Hongkong, sends us the following subscription list, the third issued to date:—

\$2,807.02 each.—Canton Insurance Office (\$250), Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. (\$250).

\$2,500 each.—Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.; Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund, 2nd Sub.; Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd.; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. \$2,000.—Sir O. P. Chater O.M.G.

\$1,000 each.—Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co., Bradley & Co.; Ltd., Shewan Tomes & Co., Gilman & Co., Hon. Mr. David Landale.

\$500 each.—Messrs. Johnson Stokes & Master, Wilkinson and Grist, Choi Pak Ho, Palmer and Turner, Herbert W. Looker, China Borneo Co. Ltd., Hughes & Hough. \$482.50.—Hongkong Gymkhana Club (Proceeds of tickets sold at Gymkhana 10/10/14).

\$250 each.—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Messrs. Geo. K. Hall Brutton, John A. Plummer, O. S. Gubbay.

\$200 each.—Messrs. E. H. Ray, M. H. E. Elias, V. Uddall, T. K. Dealy, Sir Cheng Tung Liang, Messrs. L. M. Leelo, Roberts Bros., Twans and Needham.

\$150 each.—Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. Chas. Baswick.

\$100 each.—Messrs. Leung Hung, Choi Wing Nam, Wa. Hoi Chow, Wong Ping Suet, Subscriptions per Mr. Ho Wing, Messrs. Kwong Wing Shing, King Kee Hong, Chiu Kit Shun, Lee Shev, S. W. Tso, Stephens & Willson, Naval Yard Canton, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Stodart Kennedy, Bishop of Victoria & Mrs. Lander, Mr. B. Gibbs, The Tai Ping Theatre, Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. F. A. Gomes, "A Parable Sympathiser."

\$75.—Mr. Leo D'Almada's Castro.

\$50 each.—Messrs. Kwong Tak Wing, Kwong Shing On, Kwan Yik Tai, Shun Lee Wing, Ling Shing Lee, Tung Shing Wo, Ching Cheuk Fan, Yeung Ching Shek, Tam San Ping, D. V. Stevenson, E. Davidson, C. G. Alabaster, W. E. L. Shenton, P. M. Hodgson, Palmer Johnson, H. K. Holmes, F. C. Jenkins, J. H. Gardiner, Yeung Hung Kin, O. J. Ellis, E. P. H. Long, H. K. Hang, Mrs. H. W. Bird.

\$30.—Messrs. Yu Wo Tai.

\$25 each.—Mr. H. E. Scriven, Mr. Crowther Smith.

\$20 each.—Kam Wo Chai Co., Kwong Wan Cheung, Kwong Hing.

\$15 each.—Mr. Leung Wing Cheung, "W."

\$10 each.—Messrs. Richard O. Faithfull, Him Shan, Sui On Tsing, Cheung Tak Kee, Kong Ming Kok, Cheung On, Kwong Yee Tai, Yau Kong, Hip Hing Hong, Pan Yau Chiu, Li Fuk Tsau.

\$5 each.—Messrs. Nam Shing, Mi Yuan Loong, Wa Fung Tai, Cheung Long Ho, Sui Yik Ho, Man Cheung, Li Wing, On Wo, Shun Wing, Kung Cheung, Loong, Wo Fung, Wing Nin Fung, Tai Yik, Shing Cheung, Wing Fung, Kwong Li, Shing Fat, Chan Kwan Pin, Cheung Ting Hoi, Tai Hing, Yuet Shing, Wing Loong & Co., Mow Fung, Lu Hi Wan, Mr. A. A. Sulli, Mr. Ip Chuen Lam, Tang Yik, Lo Pak Tsing.

\$3 each.—Messrs. Li Tao Ching, Tong Yik Sam, Tsam Kit Shun, Wong Tai Fan, Mo Sui Lun, Mr. Chiu Tao Yee.

\$2 each.—Messrs. Chan Kwei I, Chu Hing Loo, A. A. Marcal, Wong Choi.

\$1 each.—Messrs. C. A. Almaraz, C. Cantillo, Chan Yau, To Ling Kwok, Tsung Shui Lun, H. E. Edward, J. M. G. Silva.

The above totals, \$ 33,132.54
Already acknowledged (Lists No. 1 & 2) 72,625.06

\$105,757.60

Monthly Subscriptions 104.00
Already acknowledged (Lists No. 1 & 2) 2,762.18

2,866.12

\$108,625.73

**Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong.**

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw, 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

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PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, 271.10.
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"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port 243, via Boston or New York 245.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for \$6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.		Suwa Maru Capt. Murali T. 25,000 Atsuta Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 16,000	[WEDNES., 21st Oct., at 10 a.m. [WEDNES., 4th Nov., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.		Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	[TUES., 20th Oct., at 4 p.m. [TUES., 3rd Nov., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane.		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	[FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at noon. [WED., 18th Nov., at noon.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, & Rangoon.		Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	[TUES., 20th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	[MONDAY, 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, & Yokohama.		Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	[SUNDAY, 1st Nov., at 5 p.m.
MOJI and Kobe.		Colombo Maru Capt. Noguchi T. 12,000	[SATURDAY, 24th Oct.
KOBE & Yokohama.		Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	[FRI., 16th Oct., at d'light.

† Cargo only.
‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons.	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to
Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Liachow	18th Oct. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	22nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIEN-TSIN	Huichow	24th Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shanghai," and the S.S. "Liachow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 16th Oct., 1914.

TO SAIL

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILING HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)
S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
3, Queen's Building,
V. M. SMITH, Manager.

Tel. 792.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tipanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Timahli	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilmanok	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tilatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" N'aki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots. Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	27th Oct.	10th Nov., 10 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec., "
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore.	FRI., 16th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins.	TUES., 20th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans.	FRI., 23rd Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart.	SUN., 18th Oct. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart.	WED., 21st Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

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LOG BOOK.

Motor Boat Construction.

The approaching completion of four large composite motor houseboats for the Canton-Hankow Railway, calls attention to the developments in the building of motor yachts and other craft up to 50 ft. in length. The houseboats, two of which have been constructed by the New Engineering Works and two by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., are built with steel frames and solid teak planking, the decks and houses being also of teak. Up till lately the motor boat or yacht, when built of wood, was planked right fore and aft on steamed elm timbers, a system of construction which gives little transverse stiffening and is not to be recommended for a full-lined, open-water boat, which at times has to pump through headseas for perhaps a dozen hours at a time. A vessel of under 50 ft. can be made stiff enough by increasing the scantlings of her fore and aft members, such as bilge, keelson, and shelf, and the fitting of a stout panting strainer forward, a little below the load line; but in a larger boat, particularly if she is to be used in exposed waters such as the Lower Yangtze and many of the ports of China, where such a motor-boat might be called upon to face the frequent typhoons and high seas, some heavy transverse framing will be necessary. The angle steel frame of the composite boat is cheaper than the heavy oak timber of the all-wood boat, it is quite as strong and much neater, and when the yellow metal plank fastenings are well bedded and properly secured they need not be looked at for perhaps ten years. Considerable progress has also been made with the fitting of twin-screw installations in motor lighters, the four houseboats mentioned and another, the motor lighter Meishan, which was launched on September 22 for the Standard Oil Co., being thus fitted, the houseboats with twin Kelvin paraffin engines of 26 b.h.p. each and the lighter with a twin set of Beardmore semi-Diesel four cylinders of 130 b.h.p. each. The modern internal combustion engine is very reliable, as is shown by some of the paraffin four-cylinder sets which are fitted with double ignition, pumps, etc.; but there is a great sense of security in the twin screws. There is, of course, a loss of efficiency in fitting the twin machinery. Two 50 h.p. engines will not give the same speed as a single 100 h.p. set, but the difference is so slight that, practically speaking, it need not be reckoned as a factor in the calculations. The first cost of twin screws is also more than that of single screws, while in many cases the upkeep is slightly increased. These drawbacks are more than compensated for, however, by the advantages of twin screws. A twin-screw boat need never be completely hung up. One engine can be stopped for adjustment and the vessel can be run with the other engine at about three-quarter speed. Should a mishap occur to the steering gear, the boat can keep her course with comparative ease and make her berth. The twin-screw vessel is much handier to manoeuvre in the event of any break-down of one engine, the other is always available and there is very little likelihood of both breaking down at the same time. For equal powers, too, the engine room may be much shorter and the space saved utilised for cabin accommodation. The cost for upkeep and running expenses is usually a little more, but this is made up for by the increased safety of the boat, and the absence of troubles which, handled as they are so frequently by Chinese, is of considerable importance.—Shipping and Engineering.

For a good solid meal, A la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best 'ALEXANDRA' CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Mon., 19th Oct. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Kumsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Lienshang	Sun., 25th Oct. at d'light
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Fooksang	Wed., 28th Oct. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, S'ILE		
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

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For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS. FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

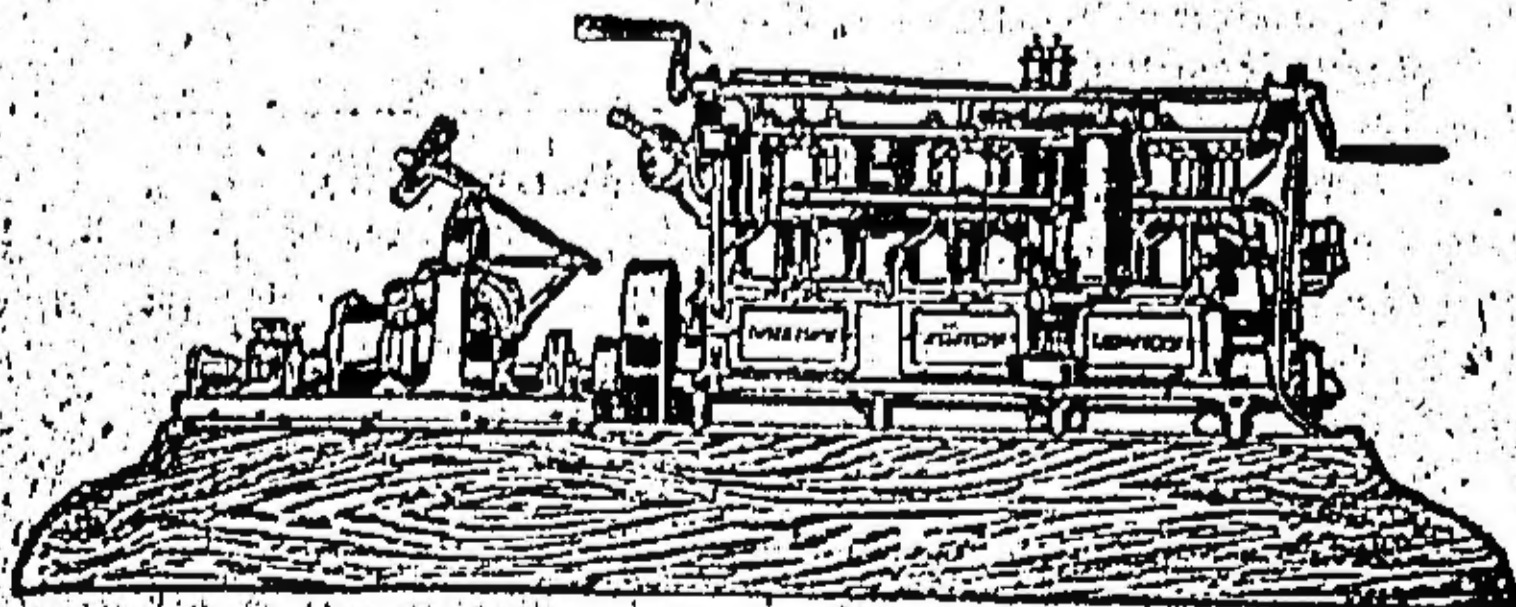
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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
 B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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TELEPHONE No. 471.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco & San Pedro	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	29, Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6, Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
South America Line	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	30, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daljin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	23, Oct.
Shanghai and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports			
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	26, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	1, Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

sailing on or about the 15th October.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

The s.s. "ATHOLL"

on or about 28th October.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA left Yokohama on the 15th inst., at noon, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO MARU, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong via Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st inst. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

The Ben Line s.s. BENAYON from Leith and London left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 15th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Sasuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,322, T. Date, 28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 28th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, B. Suga, 17th ult.—Japan, Suga—D. & Co.	Kief, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.
Sultan van Koel, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tarakon, 12th ult. Fuel oil—A. P. Co.	Tjimanook, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Boey, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. O. J. L.	Candia, Br. s.s. 5,104, R. E. Peel, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kanaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult. Coal—M. B. S.
Heijan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyani, 20th ult.—Canton, Bay, 16th ult. Coal—M. B. S.	Shioyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,664, Okuma, 2nd inst.—Karatani, 25th ult. Coal—Suzuki & Co.	Wellington, Br. s.s. 3,626, J. T. Evans, 4th inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.	

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KOWLOON					
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	300'	100'	18'	6"	100'
Patel Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200'	60'	12'	6"	100'
Patel Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200'	60'	12'	6"	100'
WAI KONG TSLI					
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Hong Dock	400'	100'	18'	6"	100'
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R. M. DYER, F.S.M. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TIDE TABLE.

12th Oct. to 18th Oct., 1914.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon.	10 34	4 34	11 34	5 34
Tues.	11 34	5 34	12 34	6 34
Wed.	12 34	6 34	1 34	7 34
Thurs.	1 34	7 34	2 34	8 34
Fri.	2 34	8 34	3 34	9 34
Sat.	3 34	9 34	4 34	10 34
Sun.	4 34	10 34	5 34	11 34

m morning. a afternoon.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

will be despatched as above on 6th November.

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE FRONT.

FRENCH TAKE MANY TRENCHES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 15, 4.50 p.m.

The communique states that there is no change from the Somme to the Oise, the enemy cannonading without pushing their infantry attack.

We have advanced between the Oise and the Meuse toward Croune and north of Prunay, and we have taken many trenches near Reims.

Our troops after repelling night attacks on the 13th attacked south-east of Verdun and progressed on the 14th south of Verdun and along the Metz Road.

HELPING THE FRENCH TROOPS.

Official Notification to Hongkong French Community.

The following official circular has been issued to the French community and French proteges in Hongkong:

The severe European winter is coming on fast, and the fierce struggle our heroic soldiers are fighting is far from ended. Although the French community in Hongkong is few in number, it has given, in many circumstances, so many proofs of its patriotism and charity, that the French Consul General feels certain that they will consider it an honour and a duty for them to contribute according to their ability to the soothing of the physical strain sustained by our field troops and chiefly by the wounded and sick soldiers of the French and allied troops tended in the Mother Country's hospitals. The Misses Liebert have thought that the forwarding to France by the collectivity of the French community in Hongkong of warm under garments (flannel shirts, knitted singlets, and woollen socks, mufflers, etc.) would probably be the most efficacious and practical means of helping our soldiers which may be easily relieved.

Several dozens of flannel shirts have already been made by the Misses Liebert and by the French Convent, but it is only a small part of the support needed. The French Consul General is now appealing with confidence to his countrymen in Hongkong (and also to the persons enjoying the Consulate's official protection) begging them to send either to the Chancery of the Consulate (Prince's Buildings) or the Consulate itself (13 Peak Road) their gifts (money, or articles quoted above). These articles will be forwarded by the first opportunity to the Ministry of War (French Red Cross Department) through the French Foreign Office and they will be accompanied by the detailed list of the donors whom Mr. and the Misses Liebert thank in anticipation for the contributions, however small they may be, that they may be kind enough to tender on behalf of this charitable and practical patriotic purpose.

(Signed) GASTON LIEBERT.
The Consul General for France, Knight of the Legion of Honour Hongkong, 16th October, 1914.
We understand that the Consul General for France and his daughters would also greatly appreciate any gift from their British and foreign friends in Hongkong for the same purpose as that explained in the circular to the French community (French Red Cross) and they beg to express, in anticipation, their deep gratitude for any such help.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day, by Major Wakeman, officer commanding the Volunteer Reserves, state:—

With reference to orders issued yesterday, the miniature Rifle Range referred to is the L. R. A. Range, situated between the Albany Filter Beds and May Road. Rifles and ammunition will be provided on the Range; men will therefore not be required to bring Rifles, as stated in yesterday's orders.

2. As it has not been possible to obtain targets for Stonecutters Range on Saturday and Sunday, firing will take place at the Peak Range from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th inst. and from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. on Sunday the 18th inst.

CONFUCIUS' BIRTHDAY.

Despite the growing tendency for all that is western, it cannot be said that the Chinese are too rapidly divesting themselves of their time-honoured customs and observances. To-day was the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, and all the principal hongs in the town gave their employees a holiday. Flags and bunting decorated the buildings, and in the Chinese localities some very striking colour designs were to be seen. In one instance we saw the Union Jack neatly embroidered in the corner of a huge Republican flag. The usual meeting of the Confucius Society was held at the Tai Ping theatre and feasting on a large scale was indulged in in the West Point district.

THE BANK CASE.

Mr. Jenkin's Rebutting Evidence.

A further hearing was taken this afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, of the case in which Tong Nam stands charged with the embezzlement of \$400, the property of the Fu Yuen Bank.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro, prosecuted and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

The evidence of the defendant was concluded, and a witness called in support said that, when a representative of the bank asked him if he knew of the disappearance of the money, nothing was said about suspecting the defendant. He had introduced the defendant to the bank.

Mr. Jenkin, who at the last hearing intimated that he would do so, called rebutting evidence. The defendant was discharged.

TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA CANAL.

LANDSLIDE STOPS TRAFFIC.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Oct. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Panama states that a serious landslide in the Culebra Cut has interrupted all traffic.

DOVRE'S EXPERIENCES.

Narrow Escape of the Singapore Mails.

The *Rangoon Gazette*, of September 22, says:—It was not known in Rangoon until yesterday morning that the Singapore, China and Penang mails had been brought to Rangoon on Saturday by the *Dovre*. The fact became known on the delivery in town of letters from those ports; fifteen bags were brought in all. It has been learned that the fact of the mails being on board the *Dovre* became known to the German officers of the *Emden* when they boarded her off the mouth of the Rangoon river on Friday and that at first it was the intention of the boarding party to seize them and transfer them to the *Emden*. Through the good offices of Capt. Sigeland of the *Dovre* they were allowed to remain and were brought to Rangoon.

Capt. Sigeland when interviewed said, his vessel carried a cargo of general merchandise from the Straits and left Penang on September 14 having previously come from Singapore. On leaving Singapore he saw in the harbour there both Japanese and French cruisers and on reaching Penang there was another French cruiser there. Shortly after leaving Penang he encountered another vessel but was unable to say of what nationality it was at night. He took her for a German. After flashing her searchlights on his bow so that they could read the name of his steamer and then on her stern also, the lights were put out and the vessel steamed off in the darkness. The rest of the voyage was uneventful until the Friday afternoon when about four or five o'clock he sighted the *Emden* when about twenty to twenty-five miles off the China Bakir lightship at the mouth of the Rangoon river. It had just gone seven o'clock when a boat containing German officers and several seamen came alongside the *Dovre* and came on board and he was asked if he would take the officers and crew of the *Emden* and land them in Rangoon or in whatever port he was bound for, stating that they were on the big steamer which accompanied the *Emden*. The captain of the *Dovre* afterwards learned this was the *Markomannia*, a Hamburg-Amerika Line cargo boat which the *Emden* had pressed into service as a collier. The officers then paid the passage of the officers and crew of the *Emden* to Rangoon. While on board they took refreshments and spent about two hours on the *Dovre*, but were naturally reticent about their movements and future actions. The visitors then left the *Dovre* and returned to their own vessels and for some time afterwards followed the *Dovre* but gradually slackened pursuit and disappeared in the darkness. Capt. Sigeland said that since leaving Saigon some time ago he had not seen a British warship.

WAR ITEMS.

Shipping Transfer.

The *Times* draws attention to an interesting development in the shipping world, the decision to put vessels of the Belgian Red Star Line under the British flag. No doubt, says the *Times*, this decision was largely influenced by the fact that shippers will now have the benefit of the British cargo war insurance scheme. The head-quarters of the line have been removed from Antwerp to Liverpool and a regular weekly service is to be maintained between the latter port and New York by the fleet of liners, varying in size from 7,500 to 18,000 tons.

Horses for Russia.
As the result of the mobilization of the national troops to fill up the army, an order to commandeer carts and horses has been issued in Russia to be operated from the 10th October. The Cossacks in Amier districts have been mobilized.

German Captain's Opinion.
New York, September 27.
The Captain of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has arrived in New York. When interviewed he said, "If all the British ships shoot as straight as the Highflyer, I am sorry for our poor fellows in the North Sea."—Reuter.

In the Trenches.
London, Oct. 7.—It appears that every German regiment has a body of sharpshooters who pick off the enemy's officers. This accounts for the disproportionate losses of officers, especially amongst the French.

The *Times* correspondent describing the havoc caused by the German heavy guns, says that nothing is left standing within forty or fifty feet of the explosion. One shell dropped among a batch of forty horses and the whole lot were blown to pieces.

A letter from a British artillery officer says that the behaviour and fighting spirit of the troops is beyond all praise and has surprised even those who expected most of them.

Another correspondent describing the monotony of the trenches says that the men play nap by candlelight and dare one another to do mad deeds.

One man crawled on his stomach to the German lines and surprised and slew five Prussians and returned with a machine along like a sheep across his shoulders, and then went back to fetch the ammunition belt.

Several members of the Penang Volunteers left for home by the Japanese mail last week, the majority of them to volunteer for service at the front. They are Lance Corporals Adams, Picot, Daybarn, Privates Hewitt, James, Jones, and G. H. Tully. The last mentioned is a nephew of Mr. A. W. Tully.

Lance Corporal H. R. Adams is the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. A. R. Adams, who, it is interesting to note, already has two sons on active service. One has recently passed out of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, being attached to H.M.S. King Alfred, while another holds a commission in the 4th Battalion Dorset Regt. (Territorial) which corps Lance-Corpl. Adams also proposes to join.

Captain Morris Webber, Officers' Training Corps, who had been attached to the Penang Volunteers for several months, left by the P. and O. Salsette, as also did Private Baker.

Several other members of the corps are proceeding home in the course of the next few days.

Germans Trapped by Old Boer War Trick.

London, Sept. 1.—Wounded men in the hospital of Boulogne relate to the *Express* correspondent their incidents of the fighting between the British and Germans. One of the men, he says, told of

a trick which the British learned in the Boer war and which worked very well against the Germans.

"The enemy," he said, "before sending their infantry against our positions, opened a hot artillery fire. Our artillery replied, at first warmly, and then gun after gun of the British batteries went silent."

"There was a few minutes more of artillery firing from the Germans, and then the infantry came on in solid formation. We received them with rifle fire. Still they came on, and still we mowed them down. They were getting closer, and we could plainly see the dense masses moving. Then suddenly the whole of our artillery opened fire."

"You see, our guns had not been silenced at all, and it was a trick to draw the Germans on. They went down in whole fields. It was impossible for those behind to come up past the dead."

Seaplanes Guard the Channel.
London, October 3.—The Admiralty has issued a statement on the work of the flying corps whilst the expeditionary force was crossing the Channel.

Seaplanes and airships constantly patrolled the channel. In the course of the work between Ostend and England an airship had to change a propeller blade. The Captain feared it would be necessary to descend, but two of the crew volunteered and climbed out on to the bracket carrying the shafting and changed the blade in mid air, two thousand feet above the sea.

A squadron of aeroplanes was sent to Ostend on Aug. 27 under Commander Samson, and later this aeroplane camp moved and was now doing good work by aeroplanes and armed motors. Advanced bases had been established some distance inland and there had been several skirmishes between motors and bands of Uhlans. All were successful with loss to the enemy in killed and prisoners.

The motors and aeroplanes also several times assisted the French artillery and infantry.

In these affairs two officers and three others were wounded. Good work was also done in reconnoitring at a considerable distance into the enemy's country and dropping bombs on military positions and railways.

Cossack Hero's Return to The Ranks.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.

Soldiers returning to St. Petersburg from the front have many stories to tell of the Russian troops. All mention the name of Colonel Alexieff. When the standard-bearer of his regiment was killed, he seized the standard, cried "On, friends, after me," and, though wounded in the neck by shrapnel, still went on ahead of his men. Bullets rained round him, and his courage so inspired the men that, with cries of "For the Tsar, for our leader," they rushed forward and routed the enemy.

Kozma Krutshkoff, the Cossack who distinguished himself a few weeks ago by attacking single-handed 27 Uhlans and killing 11 of them, has returned to the ranks. He received nine wounds on his chest and back and lost a finger. "These are not wounds," he said. "The Germans cannot fight. They thought I was cornered. I gave them no time to attack me. An officer tried to cut me down, but he was too slow. I hit him over the head, but his helmet protected him. Then I got angry and killed him. The soldiers were charging me with lances, so I seized a lance and drove it into one after another. I was too angry to feel the blows and thrusts they gave me. Then five friends came up and gave me assistance, and the Germans fled."—*Times*.

Czar and Trooper.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Conversations which the Tsar had with some wounded guardsmen, and which have been related to

me by a member of his suite, give such insight into the Russian soldier's mentality that I may be permitted to transcribe almost literally some parts of the dialogues.

A gigantic trooper carrying his left arm in a sling stood at attention before his Majesty. His breast was decorated with three crosses of St. George, of which one had the distinctive badge conferred only when the recipient has been wounded in carrying out some gallant exploit.

"And you," said his Majesty, "have again been wounded?"

"Yes, Sir, last time in Manchuria, this time near Gumbinnen."

"I hear you captured five Germans?"

"Yes, your Majesty, we stormed a village. They were hiding in the houses. I pulled them out one by one and drove them along. Just then somebody put a bullet into my arm from behind, but I brought them in all the same."

"But how did you storm the village?"

"Well, your Majesty, we dismounted, threw out skirmishers, and then we rushed them. But the Germans aren't good fighters. They turned and ran."

"Is there anything you wish for?" asked the Emperor laughingly.

"Oh, yes, your Majesty, let me go back. My arm will be right in a few days. It is very dull here and so interesting there. We see new towns and every day there's plenty of interesting work."—*Times*.

Tobacco For The Wounded.

A fund has been started to send tobacco to wounded soldiers and sailors in hospital. Queen Alexandra has given it her patronage, and the committee includes Lady Solater (wife of the Adjutant-General of the Forces), Lady Cowans (wife of the Quartermaster-General), and Lady Denman. Mr. E. F. Benson is secretary.

Oak of Peace Destroyed.

The "oak of Peace" at Jena, Prussia, which was planted in 1816 in commemoration of the downfall of Napoleon, was by a strange coincidence struck by lightning and burnt to the ground almost at the moment of the reception at Belgrade of the Austrian declaration of war.

The Kaiser's Treasure.

It is reported from Japan that the Kaiser, having been forced to realize the eventual collapse of the Germans, is reported to have sent the whole of his private treasure to America and purchased a vast tract of land in Canada.—*Peking Daily News*.

A German Mistake.

It was officially reported to the Japanese War Office that on the morning of the 22nd ult. at 7 a.m. one gunboat of the enemy from the mouth of the river Paishu bombarded Hill Nuku. It appears they believed they were bombarding a place which had already been occupied by the Japanese, but in fact the Japanese had not yet occupied the place. Thus the enemy's gunboat bombarded their fellow troops, and this shows how the enemy are flurried.

F.M.S. Education—Unsatisfactory Results.

The results are not satisfactory so far, and there appears to be no advantage to be gained in increasing the number of schools while the supply of trained teachers is inadequate even for existing schools, says the acting Chief Secretary in his report for 1913, speaking of education in the F.M.S. A further difficulty arises from the tendency of parents to remove their children from school as soon as they become capable of adding their quantum to the family exchequer. In Perak alone not more than two per cent. of the children enrolled proceeded to the fifth, the highest standard.—*Singapore Free Press*.

FLIGHT OF GERMAN SHIPING.

Efforts to Regain Lost Trade.

The *Times* of September 4 says:—

A highly interesting situation has arisen out of the working arrangements which until the outbreak of war existed between British and German shipping lines.

No effort is required to recall the aggressive policy of the German lines during recent years. Their efforts were never so determined as during the few months preceding the war, and important negotiations forced on British owners were only interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities.

In a number of trades German lines shared the traffic with British, French, Belgian, Dutch, and other shipping lines. To-day the mercantile fleets of the allied nations maintain their services; the German vessels keep to port.

As the German lines are unable to maintain their share of the traffic, efforts are being made to "keep their places warm for them." These are being made especially in New York, where firms who have represented German shipping companies are endeavouring to secure British vessels to take the place of the German vessels until the end of the war. Some of these firms are known to have German partners resident in Hamburg, and their interests in this matter are solely German. They find it desirable to secure British vessels partly because of the protection given by the British Navy and partly because merchants are only able to insure cargo against war risks under the Government scheme if it is carried in British bottoms.

The policy which the strongest British lines are adopting is that they can have no dealings, direct or indirect, with German shipping lines while the war lasts. There is ample British tonnage available, and the British owners will be able to supply all that is needed. Freight rates are being reduced in the principal trades, and British owners have now a great opportunity of assisting to fight the enemy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P.M.S. CHINA arrived at Manila at noon on October 15, and will sail from that port for Hongkong at noon Saturday, the 17th instant, arriving here at daylight Monday, the 19th inst.

ARRIVED.

Chinhua, Br. ss. 1,357, Finlayson, 16th Oct.—Manila, 15th October, Gen. B. & S.

Loksang, Br. ss. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 16th Oct.—Hongkong, 15th October, Salt-J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For S.S. Chinhua, from Manila.—Messrs H. D. Woolf, M. Dodd, M. E. Denbiston, L. F. Mitchell, T. Trevellick Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Felix.

Marine Offences.

Six Chinese were each fined \$10, at the Marine Court, this morning, for allowing their boats to move about the harbour in prohibited hours. W. Jack, a local pilot, was fined \$50, for overcharging with regard to pilotage.

The Last Ferry.

On the representation of Mr. J. J. Blake, manager of the Victoria Theatre, to the authorities and the Star Ferry Company, permission has kindly been given for the last ferry to leave for Kowloon at 11.45 p.m. instead of 11.30, every night.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

(By Order of the Mortgagee)

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
situate at Wing Wo Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold by Public Auction, on **MONDAY, the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at 3 o'clock p.m.**

by **Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer, at his sales rooms in Duddell Street.

The property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Section C of Marine Lot No. 63A together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street and including a certain right of way over the whole of Wing Wo Street.

The said premises are held for the term of 981 years from the 26th day of December 1861 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of July 1863, and made between Queen Victoria of the one part and Frederick Hosen Block of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—**Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,** Alexandra Building, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Col. Irwin to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 20th October 1914, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at his Residence, No. 110 The Peak.

The Whole of His Valuable Household Furniture, etc., etc. (Full particulars from catalogue). On view from Monday, the 19th October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

G. P. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on Monday, the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Mount Davis and Kennedy Town respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lots	Regulatory No.	Location	Approximate Area	Contents	Annual Rent	Upper Portion
1	1	At the foot of the hill near the old cemetery, Mount Davis	250, 300, 150	15,000	100	3,500
2	2	At the foot of the hill near the old cemetery, Kennedy Town	350, 300, 150	15,000	100	3,500

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Shipway. Apply **GEO. P. LAMMERT.**

Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDRA CAFE.** Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.

in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS. 50 CHILDREN.

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES. Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

PRICES:—DRESS CIRCLE \$5.00, STALLS \$4.00.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS.....\$3.00

PIT.....\$2.00 (these seats can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to holders of Advance Tickets

on October 27th at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY 16TH & FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY.

The all Powerful & Sensational Drama

in 3 parts—(4,000 feet long).

"A PRISONER IN THE HAREM."

Showing a Tiger's affection for its Master.

DOUGLAS & BARRY.

The Famous English Patriotic Artists.

Who have made a great Hit.

The Season's Event on or about Oct. 25th.

Look out for November 6th, Prince of Wales' Fund.

British War Picture—2,000 feet long—has been secured and will be exhibited at an early date (Exclusive Rights.)

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The First Picture Connected with the Great War. (The Sensational Film)—"THE LIVE WIRE"

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

Special Return Visit of

WISE & MILTON

The Greatest Comedy Acts.

Saturday, 17th. Oct.

"A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE"—in 4 parts, Length 7,000 feet.

NOTICES

"AIDE-LE-CAMP" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



They are made of bright Virginia tobacco & possess the rare & delicate flavour that appeals to the Connoisseur.

70 cents a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Uta.	斤
Beef Sirloin & Prime Out.—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	斤
Corned.—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	斤
Roast.—Shiu	21	斤
Breast.—Ngau Lam	19	斤
Soup.—Tong Yuk	18	斤
Steak.—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	斤
do.—Sirloin.—Ngau Lau	33	斤
Sausages.—Ngau Cheung	28	斤
Bullock's Brains.—No	per set 12	斤
Tongue fresh.—Ham Ngau Li	each 50	斤
combed.—Ham Ngau Li	60	斤
Head.—Ngau Tai	\$1.20	斤
Heart.—Ngau Sam	lb. 14	斤
Hump.—Sai.—Ngau Kin	22	斤
Feet.—Ngau Keuk	each 12	斤
Kidneys.—Ngau Yiu	12	斤
Tail.—Ngau Mei	20	斤
Liver.—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	斤
Tripes (undressed).—Ngau To	0	斤
Calves' Head & Feet.—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	斤
Mutton Chop.—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb. 26	斤
Leg.—Yeung Pai	26	斤
Shoulder.—Yeung Shau	27	斤
Saddle	27	斤
Pigs Chittlings.—Chu Chong	per set 24	斤
Brains.—Chu No	lb. 14	斤
Feet.—Chu Keuk	16	斤
Fry.—Chu Chap	16	斤
Head.—Chu Tai	each 12	斤
Heart.—Chu Sam	18	斤
Kidneys.—Chu Yiu	lb. 30	斤
Liver.—Chu Kon	26	斤
Pork Chop.—Chu Pai Kwat	30	斤
Corned.—Ham.—Chu Yuk	20	斤
Leg.—Chu Tai	20	斤
Fat or Lard.—Chu Yau	set 60	斤
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Chu Tai Keuk	each 8	斤
Heart.—Yeung Sam	12	斤
Kidneys.—Yeung Yiu	lb. 27	斤
Liver.—Yeung Kon	22	斤
Sucking Pigs, To Order.—Chu Tai	22	斤
Suet, Beef.—Shang Ngau Yau	27	斤
Mutton.—Shang Yeung Yau	19	斤
Veal.—Ngau Tai Yuk	20	斤
Sausages.—Ngau Tai Cheung	22	斤
Lard.—Chu Yau	45	斤

POULTRY.

	Cts.	斤
Chicken.—Kai Tai	lb. 30	斤
Capon, Large, Small.—Sin Kai	32	斤
Ducks.—Ap	24	斤
Doves.—Pan Kai	18	斤
Eggs.—Hen.—Kai Tai (cooking)	per doz 20	斤
Fowls, Canton.—Kai Tai	lb. 30	斤
Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai	25	斤
Geese.—Ngo	33	斤
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Pak	each 27	斤
Hohow.—Hoi How Pak Kap	24	斤
Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60	斤
Hen.—Na	45	斤

FISH.

	Cts.	斤
Barbel.—Ka Yu	lb. 18	斤
Bream.—Pin Yu	20	斤
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sin Yu	17	斤
Carp.—Li Yu	22	斤
Catfish.—Chik Yu	15	斤
Codfish.—Man Yu	18	斤
Crabs.—Hoi	24	斤
Cuttle Fish.—Muk Yu	18	斤
Dab.—Sha Mang Yu	14	斤
Dace.—Wong Mei Lap	15	斤
Dog Fish.—Tat To Shau	12	斤
Eels, Conger.—Hoi Man	13	斤
Freshwater.—Tam Sui Yu	20	斤
Eels, Yellow.—Wong Sin	32	斤
Frogs.—Tin Kai	33	斤
Garoupa.—Shak Pan	45	斤
Gudgeon.—Pak Kap Yu	18	斤
Herrings.—Tao Pak	23	斤
Halibut.—Cheung Kwau Kap	28	斤
Labrus.—Wong Pa Yu	20	斤
Loach.—Wu Yu	28	斤
Lobsters.—Lung Ha	30	斤
Mackerel.—Chi Yu	20	斤
Mud.—Chai Yu	20	斤
Oysters.—Shang Ho	24	斤
Parrotfish.—Kai Kung Yu	12	斤
Perch.—Tau Lo	24	斤
Pike.—Fa Pau Fong	18	斤
Poace.—Pan Yu	14	斤
Pomfret, Black.—Hak Chong	28	斤
Pomfret, White.—Pak Chong	32	斤
Prawns.—Ming Ha	40	斤
Ray.—Pai Pa Sha	12	斤
Rock Fish.—Shak Kiu Kung	18	斤
Roach.—Chan Yu	12	斤
Shark.—Sha Yu	lb. 8	斤
Salmon.—Ma Yu	35	斤
Skate.—Po Yu	10	斤
Shrimps.—Ha	24	斤
Snapper.—Lap Yu	32	斤
Soles.—Tat Sha Yu	32	斤
Tench.—Wan Yu	20	斤
Turbot.—Cho How Yu	20	斤
Turk.—Small, fresh water.—Keuk Yu	64	斤

FRUITS.

	Cts.	斤
Almonds.—Hang Yau	lb. 30	斤
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	20	斤
(Cheloo)—Tin Chan Ping Kho	20	斤
Small.—Hoi Tong	20	斤

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton.—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—	3	斤
(brides), Macao.—San Heung Chiu	3	斤
Chestnuts, Chinese.—Fong Lut	12	斤
Carambola.—Yeung To	12	斤
Cocoanuts.—Ye Tse	each 12	斤
Lemons, China.—Ling Mang	lb. 6	斤
" America.—Kam Shan Ling Mang	8	斤
Lichees Dried.—Lai Chi, small Stone	30	斤
" Fresh	30	斤
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Chung	lb. 6	斤
" Sweet	10	斤
Pears, (American)—San Shoot Lay	10	斤
(Canton), Coo.—Sha Li	10	斤
Peanuts.—Fa Shang	12	斤
Persimmons Large.—Hung Tsz	12	斤
Pine-apples, 1st quality.—Pan Ti Po Lo	each 14	斤
2nd	10	斤
Plantain.—Tai Chin	15	斤
Plums.—Swatow, Hung Lai	14	斤
Pumelo, Siam.—Chim Lo Yau	each 14	斤
Shanghai.—Lo Kwat	12	斤
Walnuts.—Hop To	lb. 12	斤
Green.—Sang Hop Tao	12	斤
Water Melon.—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	斤

VEGETABLES—&c.

Artichokes, Shanghai.—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1	斤
Cheuk	1	斤
Beans, (French), Macao.—Oh Mocu Pin Tau	1	斤
(French) Shanghai.—Sheung Hai Pin	8	斤
Sprout.—Ah Choi	10	斤
Long.—Tau Kok	10	斤
Beet Root.—Hong Choi Tau	each 8	斤
Bitter Squash.—Fa Kwa	8	斤
Brinjals, Green.—Ching Yuan Kwa	8	斤
Red.—Hung Ke	6	斤
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	10	斤
Cabbage, Shanghai.—Ye Tsoi	14	斤
Cane Shoots, bunch.—Kau Shan	lb. 8	斤
Carrots.—Kam Shan	12	斤
Celery, Chinese.—Tong Kan Tsoi	12	斤
Chillies Dried.—Kon Lap Chiu	30	斤
Red.—Hung Fa Chiu	18	斤
Green.—Ching Lap Chiu	12	斤
Curry Stuff, English.—Ka Li Chu Liu	10	斤
Cucumbers.—Ching Kwa	each 12	斤
Garlic.—Sun Tau	lb. 8	斤
Ginger, young.—Sun Tse Keung	6	斤
old.—Lo Keung	8	斤
Horse Radish, Shanghai.—Lik Kan	15	斤
Indian Corn.—Suk Mai	each 5	斤
Lettuce.—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1	斤
Water Chestnuts.—Ma Tai	lb. 6	斤
Mandarin.—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8	斤
Mushrooms, Fresh.—Shang Cho Ko	35	斤
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12	斤
Okroes	12	斤
Onions Bombay.—Yeung Chong Tau	8	斤
Green.—Shang Chong	8	斤
Shanghai.—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	8	斤
Paraley.—Kun Tai	lb. 8	斤
Green Peas.—Ching Tau	lb. 1	斤
Potatoes, Sweet.—Fan Shu	3	斤
Shanghai.—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	3	斤
Japan.—Yut Pur Shu Tsa	3	斤
American.—Fa Ki Shu Tsa	3	斤
Foochow.—Fook-chow Shu Tsa	3	斤
Pumpkin.—Tong Kwa	3	斤
Radish.—Hung Lo Pak Tsa	5	斤
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	12	斤
Sage.—Tse So	12	斤
Shallots.—Kon Chong Tau	8	斤
Spinach.—Yin Tsoi	5	斤
Tomatoes.—Fan Ke	8	斤
Taro.—Wu Tau	6	斤
Taro, (Long)—Lo Pak	5	斤
English.—Yeung Lo Pak	1	斤
Vegetable Marrow.—Chit Kwa	4	斤
(American)—Kwan Chiu Kwa	1	斤
Water Cress.—Sai Yeung Tsoi	15	斤
Lily root.—Lai Ngau	6	斤
Yams.—Ta Shu	8	斤
English.—Yeung Kan Choi	1	斤

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DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	Russia.
" " " "	France.
" " " "	Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.	Russia.
" " " "	Britain.
" " " "	France.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskent; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oiry. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians near Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Olney. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz; annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians re-

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Leghitz and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvoorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severe losses along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., is laid on the table. The Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshof, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernovitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Yverness.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

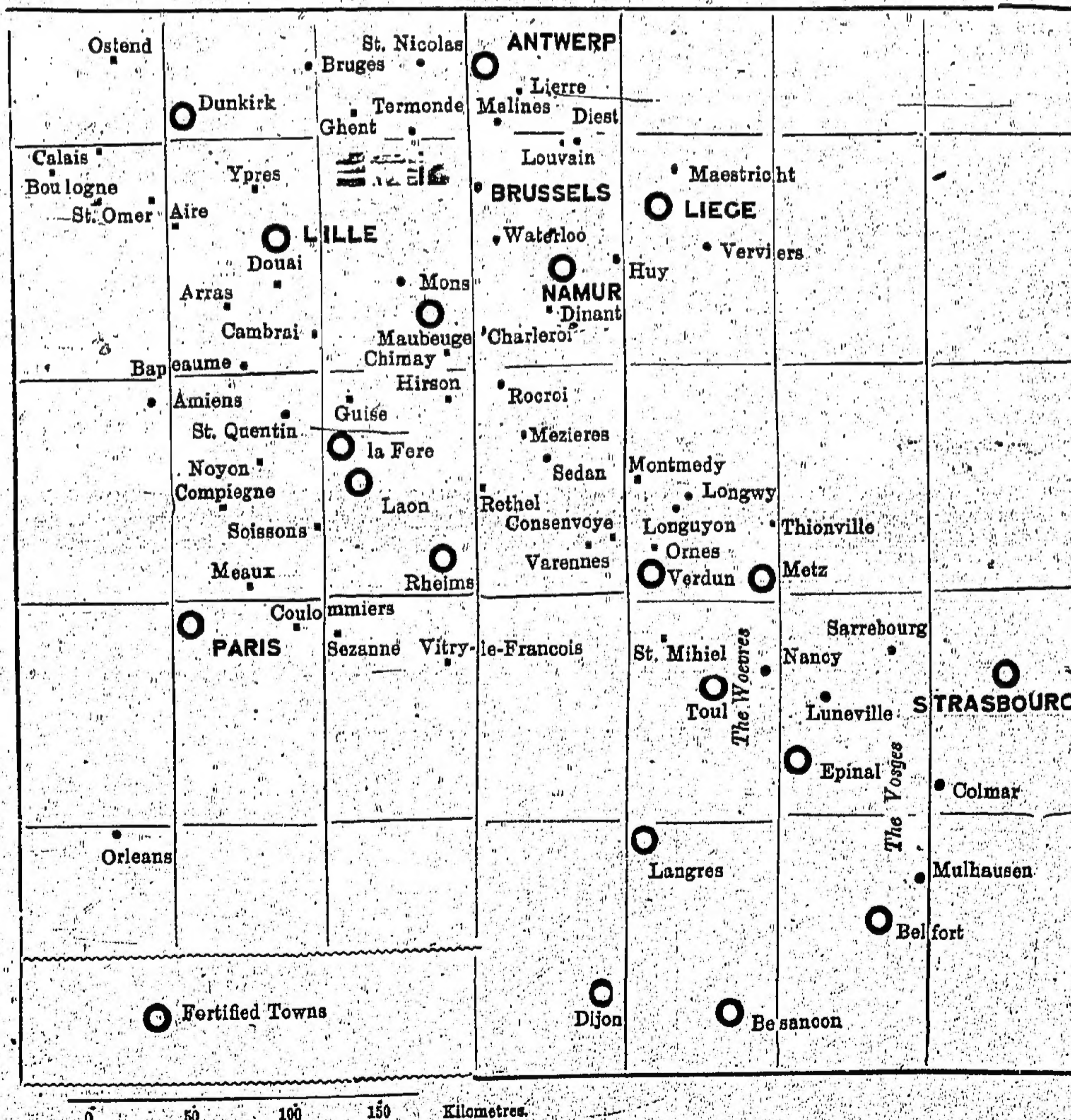
Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made good progress at many points. Antwerp has been evacuated, and the Germans are also said to be in possession of Ghent. The British and Belgian forces from Antwerp have fallen back on Ostend. The Belgian Government has been transferred from Ostend to Havre, in France. The Germans advanced in force in the direction of Calais, but were compelled to retire and crossed the River Lys in disorder. The Germans have also been expelled from their positions around Lille and thrown back across the Belgian frontier.

